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MAPS AND CHARTS FOR GENERAL USE

Map of "America's Stake in Foreign Trade." World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, Free.

Maps. A series of maps emphasizing economic factors, resources, agricultural production, industrial production, trade routes, are published by the Denoyer-Geppert Equipment Co. and distributed by the Stanley Bowmar Co., 2929 Broadway, N.Y.C. Price according to size.

Maps of Progressive World Exploration. Stanley Bowmar, 2929 Broadway, N.Y.C. In American History Atlas edited by Hart and Bolton.

Wall Charts. Presenting economic principles and facts of industrial trends in the U. S. and Europe. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, N.Y.C., $1.00 each. Special quantity prices.

Westerman's Map of Europe in 1922. A map showing changes made by the war, with inserts indicating language groups, raw materials, colonies and religions. 66 x 46 inches. Rand McNally, 270 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C., $8.75.

The World Remapped. Illustrating geographic results of the peace settlement. Stanley Bowmar, 2929 Broadway, N.Y.C., 20¢.

League of Nations Map, compiled by Dr. Laura H. Martin. League of Nations Association. Printed in black and red, 108 x 48 inches, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, $3.00.

Outline Map of the World. Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Publication #1262-A, 50¢.

Outline Maps. Africa, China, India, Japan, Latin America, the Moslem World. Missionary Education Movement, 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Large size, 28 x 32 inches, 25¢ each; small, 11 x 14 inches made up in individual sets of 12 maps, 25¢ per set.

Time Charts, by Helen M. Madeley. Historical Association, 22 Russell Square, W. C., London, 25¢.

How the World Has Shrunk During the Last 100 Years. Mimeographed sheets. National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C., free.

Map of Children Everywhere, by Ruth Hambridge. John Day Co., N.Y.C., $2.50.

Map Puzzles. The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexican and Japanese, England, North America, and South America. Madmar Quality Co., Utica, N.Y., $1.50 to $3.00 each.

Picture Map Series. About 30 x 50 inches. Three maps - Latin America, North America and Africa - each in outline showing the country with a number of sketches and decorations. Also an illustrated insert sheet giving important

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PEACE NOW

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Neutral Interest in Lasting Peace

U. S. Efforts for Peace in World War

Economic Questions Fundamental

Formula for Armistice Now

National Council for Prevention of War

532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

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DECLAMATION MATERIAL

Selections from Across Borderlines. NCPW, 75¢.

World Friendship. World Friendship Committee of the Los Angeles City School District, Los Angeles, Calif. 50¢.

Peaceful Change Within the Society of Nations, John Foster Dulles. NCPW, free.

Women and the Next War, Mrs. Storm Jameson. NCPW, free.

Selected Quotations on Peace and War, Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N.Y.

To the Unknown Soldier, sermon by Harry Emerson Fosdick. NCPW, free.

War Tomorrow: Will We Keep Out? Headline Book of Foreign Policy Association, 8 W. 40th St., New York City, 25¢.

(Items marked NCPW may be obtained from the National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th Street, Washington, D.C.)

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YOUTH AND THE NEW PATRIOTISM

by

Gustavus S. Paine.

(It is not known by this office in what publication this appeared.)

Those who have read the Declaration of Independence will recall that it was prepared with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." The patriotic education of children, therefore, should naturally involve the fostering of a decent respect for the aims and achievements of all the world. The real father-land is not merely the spot where one was born, not one's own town, county, state, or nation; but the whole sphere, or, better still, the entire universe, which according to the best information at hand is as yet unbounded. Any rational patriotism should enhance one's understanding of the globe and its population, and not restrict it. Both the education attempted in schools and that which comes from experience are intended to enlarge this understanding and thus to enable one not only to adapt himself to his environment but to prove some command over it.

How can the child be helped to think in larger terms that the old merely national sense of patriotism while he develops this adaptation to and command over environment? To the small child the world is so limited that his first loyalty is necessarily to his own impressions and reactions. Then, in line with the usual procedure, he extends his loyalty to his own family, his own home, his own backyard, street, or neighborhood, to his own town or city, and finally to the nation. Yet the nation should not be the end. Obviously any other family, home, backyard, school, or town, may be just as good, and is at any rate entitled to its own opinions, aims, and achievements. At any moment the relations between any two backyards in the world, that is, assuming that there are backyards nowadays, may become so immediately important as to make the two spots interdependent. The very play in one backyard may, through periodicals and other means for the dissemination of information, influence the play in another. The same is true of any two countries in the world, for the full play of work, thought, and every activity in one affects that in another. Indeed every country is already dependent to some extent on every other country. The study of geography, therefore, early undertaken by the child, even before he is called upon to consider it in school, should be encouraged on as international a basis as possible.

We may start, for example, with the fact that much of the flax from which linen for napkins or sheets is made is grown in Russia or Belgium, or that much of the sisal from which rope or binder twine is made is grown in Yucatan. The child curious to know where things come from may soon learn that much newsprint paper is manufactured in Canada, that asphalt for paving is found in Trinidad, or that cocoa, silk, rubber, or a hundred other common things are contributions from other parts of the world to the comfort of the United States. Clearly a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires

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TO U. S. SENATE

nd Cruiser Bill Inconsistent

Iowa

Frederick F. Faville, Justice, Supreme Court of Iowa
Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines
H. L. McCracken, President, Penn College
John S. Nollen, Dean, Grinnell College
Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh, State University of Iowa

Kansas

Rev. W. Ernest Collins, Topeka
A. A. Hyde, Manufacturer, Wichita
Rev. Robert Inglis, Emporia
John Walter Kliewer, President, Bethel College, Newton

Kentucky

Sarah G. Blanding, University of Kentucky
Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville
Rev. Lon R. Call, Louisville
Rev. Teunis Gouwens, Louisville
Reuben Post Halleck, author
Mrs. Reuben Post Halleck, Louisville

Louisiana

Mrs. Julius Goldman, President, New Orleans Section, National Council of Jewish Women
Rabbi Max. Heller, Rabbi Emeritus, Temple Sinai
Rev. Carter Helm Jones, St. Charles Baptist Church, New Orleans
Josephine H. Kelly, General Secretary

Montana

Rev. C. L. Clifford, District Supt., M. E. Church, Kalispell
Rev. Jesse Lackien, District Supt., M. E. Church, Billings
Rev. Walter B. Spaulding, District Supt., M. E. Church, Helena
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Winestine, Helena

Nebraska

Rev. E. Merle Adams, Norfolk
Rev. Walter Aitken, Lincoln
A. L. Bixby, publisher, Nebraska State Journal
Dr. O. W. Carroll, President, Nebraska Central College
Clara C. Clayton, President, Nebraska W. C. T. U.
Margretta S. Dietrich, Hastings
H. C. Gossard, Dean of Men, Nebraska Wesleyan University
Rev. Ray E. Hunt, Lincoln
Frederick W. Leavitt, Congregational University Pastor, Lincoln
I. B. Schrenkengast, Chancellor, Nebraska Wesleyan University
Mrs. Addison Sheldon, Nebraska Division, American Association of University Women
Rev. F. F. Travis, Dist. Supt., Methodist Episcopal Church, Lincoln
Rev. W. A. Tyler, Lincoln

New Hampshire

Almon W. Bushnell, Superintendent of Schools, Henniker
Mrs. Frederick M. Gilbert, Walpole
Prof. Everett W. Goodhue, Dartmouth College
Rev. Geo. R. Hassard, Manchester

Pennsylvania

William A. Allen, York
Mrs. David Alter, Pittsburgh
Frank Aydelotte, President, Swarthmore College
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Harrisburg
Francis B. Biddle, Attorney, Philadelphia
Rev. Philip David Bookstaver, Harrisburg
E. Lewis Burnham, Philadelphia
Mrs. Ralph S. Cannon, York
Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania
W. W. Comfort, President, Haverford College
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Rev. W. W. T. Duncan, Pittsburgh
Francis Farquhar, York
Rev. Edwin N. Faye, Jr., Altoona
Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr College
Rabbi Wm. H. Fineshriber, Philadelphia
J. W. Gitt, Editor, Gazette & Daily, York
Rabbi S. H. Goldenson, Pittsburgh
Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, Philadelphia
Prof. Hornell Hart, Bryn Mawr College
Rev. Walter J. Hogue, York
Ellen Gowen Hood, Philadelphia
Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College
David P. Klinedinst, Attorney, York
Mrs. Edward G. McCollin, Philadelphia
Rev. Robert S. Miller, Juniata
Prof. Ernest M. Patti

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TRAVEL EXHIBIT

based on

ANDRAE WORLD INTERDEPENDENCE EXHIBIT

which was

Originated and sponsored by Mrs. Theodore Andrae of Milwaukee.
Designed by Elizabeth C. Watson of New York.

and was

First shown at Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, Geneva, 1929. Now owned by the Federal Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

This travelling exhibit is composed of 19 cards illustrated in color or in black and white showing increased swiftness of communication, cooperation of mankind from age to age, and the interdependence of nations today. It is carefully packed in two cases. It requires 8 x 5 ft. wall space and 11 x 3 ft. table space, and can be set up in twenty minutes. It is complete in itself, but local interest can be greatly increased by combining with it an exhibit showing from what countries products used in local manufacturing concerns are obtained and in what foreign markets local goods are sold. Suggestions for this supplementary exhibit may be obtained from the National Council for Prevention of War.

There is no charge for the ANDRAE EXHIBIT except the shipping expenses which amount only to a few dollars, depending upon the distance.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE WORLD MAP OF DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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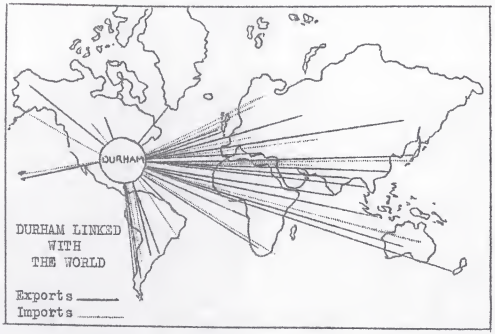

Many cities throughout the country are mapping their world. In Durham, it began with school boys and girls. Before the map was finished the whole community was interested, and the Chamber of Commerce and local press were actively cooperating.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Committees visited the tobacco factories, cotton factories and hosiery mills, seeing the processes of manufacture, learning from what countries the raw materials came, and to which countries the finished products were shipped. They discovered that it would not be possible to make any of the manufactured products which had made the community famous, without the materials which were being imported from many other countries, while at the same time the prosperity of the factories depended upon their selling their products to the people of other nations. Posters were worked out for each industry showing these facts.

A large map of the world was mounted on heavy cardboard with a nail at the point where Durham is located. As the work progressed blue cords were run to every country which it was discovered sent materials to Durham factories, and a red cord to every country where Durham products were sold. One glance at the map told its own story.

The important thing is to translate this new fact of world interdependence into government policies of world cooperation. Nicholas Murray Butler puts it something like this: "The fundamental fact of our times is that we are living in a new kind of world, a world of interdependent nations. Until we get this fundamental fact into our heads, we can have no understanding of our times and can make no practical contribution toward the solution of the problems which confront us."

Complete Economic Survey of your state with World Maps of important industries, accounts of other Local World Trade Exhibits, and full suggestions may be obtained from

Florence Brewer Boeckel, Director, Education Department,
National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Dis. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 8, '31.

Supplement Pact, Reduce Navies! Plea of 1,200 Prominent Americans

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1. Upon the reconvening of the naval conference, we the undersigned reiterate the hope that the remaining negotiations be conducted in full remembrance of the fact that all of the powers at London have agreed in the Pact of Paris to renounce war in favor of settling disputes by peaceful means.

2. We base our expectations upon President Hoover's Armistice Day speech in which he declared, "We will reduce our naval strength in proportion to any other. Having said that, it only remains for the others to say how low they will go. It can not be too low for us." This policy of reduction has had and continues to have the overwhelming endorsement and support of the American people. We protest against any possibility that this policy of reduction may be abandoned.

3. As a fundamental basis for the reduction of armaments, we urge the importance of taking steps at the London Conference to utilize the principle of joint conference in the case of disputes which otherwise might lead to war.

4. We pledge to the President and American delegation our active and continued support for the conclusion of such agreements as embody the principles of reduction and conference and at the same time meet the justly aroused expectations of the entire world. We can not impress too strongly upon the American delegation the calamitous effect which the failure of the London Conference to achieve these principles would have upon American opinion.

This statement, signed by 1,200 representative citizens of 48 States and the District of Columbia, including 8 governors and 212 presidents of colleges and universities, was cabled with all of the signatures on March 1 to our delegation in London and published on March 3 with all the names in the *New York Times*. (Photographic reproductions of the statement as it appeared in the *Times* can be obtained in reasonable quantities from our office). Does it not express substantially your own feelings and the feelings of your neighbors?

If so, will you at once secure the signatures of some of the leading citizens of your community to this or a similar statement and send it to your local newspapers for publication?

A copy should be sent to President Hoover with a marked clipping enclosed. A summary with signatures should be cabled as a night letter to our delegation in London if possible. Address in two words, AMDELGAT LONDON.

The *Washington Daily News* of March 4 says of this appeal that it is "typical of public opinion so far as the people's will can be ascertained" and supported "by a majority of the press" and continues:

The Naval Reduction Mandate

The President wanted an expression of opinion on the London Naval Conference. He has it.

The significance of this appeal is in showing that the responsible and representative leaders of the country are alive to the danger that the London conference will force wholesale naval increases instead of reductions, and that the United States will be loaded with a billion dollar naval building program.

All observers at London agree that American cruiser increases are necessary to achieve parity with Britain, and that the only chance of reduction is through American acceptance of British proposals for reduction or abolition of battleships. Furthermore, all observers there agree that a five-power reduction treaty of any kind is virtually impossible unless the United States signs a political treaty, similar to our 1922 Pacific pact, agreeing merely to confer with the other powers if war ever threatens.

But the American delegation has rejected both the British proposal for battleship reduction and the French proposal for a consultation pact. Therein is the danger which has called forth the appeal of the 1,200 for a return to the Hoover policy.

William Philip Simms, correspondent of this newspaper in London, describes the crisis as it exists: "Unless President Hoover gives the cue, the American delegation may remain fatally cautious. Needless timidity here may cost the American taxpayers hundreds of millions if not billions of dollars to build and maintain new warships."

Frederick J. Libby

Executive Secretary.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 12

FIRST SPEAKER: (A teacher or older student)

The men who led this nation through its three greatest wars, the Revolution, the Civil War and the World War, were men whose great desire and great efforts were for peace.

George Washington said, "My first wish is to see this plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth." Woodrow Wilson gave his own life in a heroic struggle to make mankind's sacrifice in the World War bring peace to the world.

Abraham Lincoln did everything in his power to prevent war between the states and when the old habit of settling disputes by armed force was too much for him he turned the whole energy of his spirit into making the war result in a closer union of the people of America and in a growth of tolerance and human sympathy among them.

Remembering the situation of the country at the time, the height of passion and conviction, alike in the north and in the south, consider the difficulty which faced the man who was elected to represent the whole people, and consider further the courage which it required in any man to speak the words of Lincoln's first inaugural message to Congress and the people. Consider not only their courage, but, applying them to world conditions today, their far-seeing wisdom.

SECOND SPEAKER: (The following extracts from Lincoln's first inaugural* may be read by the first speaker or a second speaker may be introduced by him and read or recite them)

> "Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desparate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from - will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

. . . . . .

*Suggested by "Lincoln and the Present International Situation" by Benjamin A. Javits.

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LET US TEACH PEACE

MATERIALS FOR TEACHERS AND LEADERS OF CHILDREN IN CHURCH SCHOOLS AND IN HOMES

(STORIES, HYMNS, PLAYS, UNITS OF STUDY, POSTERS etc.)

Children's Division
The Greater New York Federation of Churches
71 W. 23rd Street
New York City.

Gift: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

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PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE

The following resolutions have been introduced either in the Senate or the House of Representatives:

H. CON. RES. 1 -- Congressman Ludlow (D-Ind.)
Resolves that it is the sense of Congress that a proposal to suspend by joint action all naval construction until January 1, 1941, should be submitted by the United States to all of the leading powers.

That it is the sense of Congress that a peace conference should be held in the city of Washington on or about August 1, 1939, to which all of the leading powers should be invited to send delegates to discuss limitations of armaments and other questions associated with and promotive of international concord.

H. CON. RES. 2 -- Congressman Knutson (R-Minn.)
Resolves that it is the sense of Congress that expenditures by the leading nations of the world for naval construction and armaments should be reduced substantially, and to this end respectfully requests the President of the United States to consider the advisability and feasibility of inviting the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, to send representatives to a conference having for its purpose the negotiation of an agreement whereby naval construction and armaments by such Governments and the Government of the United States be curtailed and expenditures therefor be materially reduced, such agreement to be reported to the respective Governments for approval.

H. J. RES. 160 -- Congressman Shanley (D-Conn.)
Resolves that the President of the United States is requested to invite the nations of the world to attend a conference on disarmament, and the kindred problems of peace.

S. J. RES. 63 -- Senator King (D-Utah)
H. J. RES. 161-- Congressman Church (R-Ill.)
Resolves that the President of the United States is authorized to invite the governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations to appoint representatives to a conference to be held in the city of Washington, which shall be charged with the consideration of the causes and purposes of present military and naval expenditures, and with the formulation of measures by which armaments of war, either upon land or sea or air, shall be effectually reduced and limited, in the interest of world peace and the relief of all nations from the burdens of inordinate and unnecessary expenditures for armaments.

That it is the sense of the Congress, in case an understanding is reached at such conference, it will conform its appropriations for military and naval purposes, including building plans, to the terms of such understanding.

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National Council for Prevention of War
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dist: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

WORKERS DIRECTIONS NO. 1

(1) Begin with petitions like the enclosed. Order more copies or type your own. Have enough!

(2) Ask signers to contribute anything from pennies to dollars to enable the National Council for Prevention of War to extend this campaign across the country.

(3) Ask signers if they will circulate the petition in towns and groups which you cannot reach. Speed is important.

(4) Don't overlook any sort of meeting where petitions might be circulated: labor unions, Granges, Farmers Union groups, clubs, chambers of commerce, factories, churches, schools and colleges.

(5) Enlist workers to take petitions from door to door.

(6) Urge every signer of the petition to write four letters. Remind him that peace is certainly worth 12¢ and 15 minutes of his valuable time. The first to the President, asking him if he will get the neutrals together to mediate this war and end it with a just and lasting peace. The second, third and fourth to their Congressman and both their Senators urging them to hold the arms embargo at any cost and keep this country out of Europe's war.

Today we are free. We are still a democracy. Let us preserve and strengthen our democracy here, solve some of our own problems, and press for an early and just end by negotiation to the war in Europe.

Have you written a letter to your local newspaper? Please send me a clipping of it when you report on how you have carried out these first instructions and ask for Directions No. 2. Multiply yourself into a group of workers and you will get on faster.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AND TRADE IN MUNITIONS

Compiled by Eleanor Pinkham

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Education Department - Florence Brewer Boeckel, Director,
National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Beginning in 1890, various measures have been adopted or proposed for the control of trade in munitions. Those which have involved action by the League of Nations or by the United States are summarized below.

Brussels Act of 1890

The Brussels Act of 1890, the main purpose of which was to suppress slavery in Africa, embodied the first embargo on arms and munitions. Article 8 reads in part: "....The Powers decide so far as the present state of their frontiers permit, that the importation of fire arms, and especially of rifles and improved weapons, as well as of powder, ball and cartridge is prohibited." The zone to which this embargo applied was limited to the region from the Great Desert to South Africa.

Convention of St. Germain

At the Peace Conference in 1919, a convention, known as the Convention of St. Germain , was signed which prohibited the export of arms and munitions of war, exceptions to be allowed by the Contracting Parties in regard to "export licenses to meet the requirement of their governments or those of the governments of any of the High Contracting Parties." It provided for a central international office under the control of the League of Nations for the purpose of collecting documentation on the trade in arms. It brought the Brussels Act up to date and added certain maritime zones to those already established. The Convention never came into force because the United States refused to ratify and the main arms-exporting countries would not ratify except in a body.

Covenant of the League of Nations

Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations - Section 5 - reads: "The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Section 6 states: "The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, navy and air programs and the conditions of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes."

Article 22, dealing with provisions for mandates, states that the mandatory nation "shall exercise a strict control over the traffic in arms and ammunitions" in certain mandates.

Article 23 reads: "Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the

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PLAN FOR A GREATER AMERICAN PEACE MOVEMENT

Report to the NCPW Executive Board
on EPC Discussions

By Frederick J. Libby

The Council of the Emergency Peace Campaign had before it for consideration at its regular meeting on March 2 an important proposal, prepared by Kirby Page and Ray Newton, for "a greater American Peace Movement." A blueprint was circulated"as a basis of discussion with the expectation that something better can be worked out." The fact that everything is in the open and that we have from now until February, 1938 for the formulation of the best plan possible for conserving the values of the EPC and at the same time conserving the values of the NCPW, the WIL, the LNA, the FOR, the NPC, etc., etc., lent to the discussions a calmness and reasonableness that would have been lacking if coercion or haste had been felt. The Emergency Peace Campaign is definitely to end next February and our joint task is to see to it that a far more powerful peace movement than we have yet known is left behind.

Examination of the chart shows that it is proposed to set up under the National Peace Conference, which is now an agency for consultation, an agency also for action. The consultative function would continue unchanged with its present activities. It would find its outlets as now through national organization and their branches plus the proposed new outlet through local Peace Councils, of which some two thousand, as is hoped, will be set up this year. The standards for Councils that wish to affiliate cooperatively with the NPC have now been adopted and a pamphlet is being printed by the NPC for the guidance and stimulation of local Councils. The general plan is that which is embodied in our mimeographed pamphlet, "How to Make your Local Peace Council Adequate."

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DURHAM'S WORLD MAP

In Durham, North Carolina, the children of the town brought home to the whole population - surprising even business men - the fact of Durham's close and far-reaching relationships with the rest of the world. The exhibits which they prepared were taken over by the Chamber of Commerce and put on display.

The plan started in the First Presbyterian Church and was carried out under the the direction of Mrs. Annie Sills Brooks with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce. The following account is taken from her own report.

Small groups of boys and girls visited the tobacco factories, cotton factories, hosiery mills, and stores, seeing the process of manufacture, learning from what countries the raw materials came, and to which countries the finished products were shipped. They discovered to their amazement that it would not be possible to make any of the manufactured products which had made our community famous, without the things which were imported from many other nations, and that without the markets offered by other countries only a small percent of the articles made could be sold.

The groups returned from their tours of inspection to begin work on posters which would show the truth of world inter-dependence which they had learned for themselves. The posters from the tobacco factories showed the different kinds of tobacco imported from other countries, and many other materials neccessary for the manufacture of their products, and the markets to which they were shipped.

The cotton factories were represented by cotton in all stages from the bolls to the finished cloth, and with them were shown the countries from which imports came, and the ones to which the finished cloth was shipped.

The silk mill poster showed the silk worm, the raw silk and all of the countries involved for the manufacture of even one silk stocking.

A large outline map of the world had been mounted on heavy board and placed upon the wall of the room. As the work progressed the boys and girls ran blue cords from a nail, placed at the point where Durham was located, to each country from which they discovered imports had come to them, and a yellow cord to each country where our manufactured products were shipped. Before the project was finished there was scarcely a country in the world which was not linked with Durham. One glance at the map told its own story.

If enough states would immitate Durham or work out a similar exhibit, public opinion in the United States in regard to world cooperation would rapidly change.

"The fundamental fact of our times is that we are living in a new kind of world, a world of interdependent nations. Until men generally get this fundamental fact in their heads, they will have no understanding of our times and can make no practical contribution toward the solution of the problems which confront us."

-Nicholas Murray Butler in OUR TIMES.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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THE CURTISS-WRIGHT CASE AND THE NEUTRALITY ACT

Administration officials have pointed to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Curtiss-Wright case, which involved an embargo on airplanes to countries engaged in the Chaco conflict, as determining that Congress has no power to limit presidential discretion in the conduct of foreign affairs, and as opening a constitutional question in regard to the neutrality act.

Administration claims as to the Curtiss-Wright decision are widely questioned on the basis of the following points:

What the Court decided in this case was that a delegation of the embargo power was constitutional, even though it left wider discretionary power to the President than might be held to be constitutional, if the delegation of power concerned domestic matters, for the President already possesses wide discretion in foreign affairs.

It did not decide that a delegation of embargo powers, with less discretion, would be unconstitutional. (It is to be noted that the Joint Resolution called for an embargo against all countries engaged in the Chaco conflict.)

It did not decide that the power of Congress to impose embargoes could be exercised by the President except as that power was delegated to him by Congress.

The Joint Resolution empowering the President to stop the sale of arms to countries engaged in the Chaco conflict read, "if the President finds that the prohibition of the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States to those countries now engaged in armed conflict in the Chaco may contribute to the re-establishment of peace between those countries," etc. (i.e., its purpose was to establish peace between two foreign countries.)

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THE PARIS PEACE PACT

Officially called

GENERAL PACT FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR

What it means

Article 1: The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2: The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

------oooOooo------

(To be distributed with school orders for Paris Peace Pact Poster)

Education Department,
National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Branch Offices

205 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Calif.
612 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
526 So.Fourth Street, Louisville, Kentucky.
333 Bridge St., Springfield, Massachusetts.
411 Kraft Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

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BRIEF ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE PROJECT

by Mrs. Stoddard Lane

(Carried on by the junior department of Plymouth Church School, Des Moines, Iowa.)

The purpose of the project, which lasted eight weeks, was to create an interest in, understanding of, and appreciation of the Japanese people. There were eight sessions on this project, as follows, each class being responsible for the presentation of one of these programs:

1. "The Story of Neesima," told by a pupil whose class had been studying heroes.

3. A talk on Japan by a former missionary. This gave an introduction to the subject and aroused interest in it. Japanese objects exhibited.

3. "Love of Beauty in Japan". Short talks by pupils on the Japanese love of beauty. Japanese prints were shown and a Japanese garden which had been made by the pupils, and which consisted of a tray filled with sand and arranged like a Japanese garden, with bits of evergreen for hedges, small bridges made of twigs, little Japanese figures found at the dime store, and a real pool with two tiny goldfish.

4. "What We Owe Japan." A picture map of Japan was colored and made into a screen. It showed the various products of Japan and how much we owe to that country.

5. "Religion of Japan". A poster was made showing some of the temples of Japan and also the work of Christian missions.

6. "The Japanese Who Want Peace," a short dramatization, showing that there are people in Japan who want peace, taken from THE HIGHROAD for February, 1935.

7. "Family Life in Japan." Each pupil gave a description of some phase of family life in Japan, courtesy and respect for parents being the two things most emphasized.

8. "Kagawa." A short account of the life of Kagawa; several samples of his writings, a scrapbook made up of pictures of Kagawa and his work and clippings from his writings, etc. Much material from THE CHRISTIAN GRAPHIC.

9. Each class had at least one meeting during the week to prepare for the department session. The Junior Council composed a "Friendship Prayer" for use during worship periods. This "Friendship Song"(Tune:"Battle Hymn of the Republic") was used:

Let all men live as brothers,
In the friendliest accord;
Let them know the peace and power,
That true loving will afford;
Let them put their trust in honor,
Not in cannon or the sword;
For peace is come to reign!
Peace and friendliness forever;
Peace and friendliness forever;
Peace and friendliness forever;
Goodwill and peace to men!

During the project a collection of Japanese objects brought by the children, pictures of Japanese life, and Japanese prints were on display in the library. The room was decorated with cherry blossoms made by the children. A pupil gave a talk explaining the work on Japan, a play was given and Japanese tea and rice cakes were served.

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National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Madison (Wisc.) Times
October 17, 1937

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"World Politics"

By
Grant C. Haas

.....

It is..significant that the president may ask for revision of our Neutrality Law in the special session of Congress. It seems hardly possible that no allusion whatever would be made to the Far East in the president's message. But any attempt by the president to alter the Neutrality Law to permit him more freedom of action will certainly be defeated. That is a perfectly safe guess. Congress as a whole will be very mistrustful over any request to turn over a blank check to the White House when the president and the state department have already exhibited that they intend to flout any restrictions which have been placed upon them.

There is no such thing in a democracy as placing the fate of this country, when that fate may involve the question of peace or war, in the hands of one man. It is not a question at all of trusting President Roosevelt. It is a question of trusting any future president under any or all circumstances.

* * *

The most sensible, the most comprehensive Far Eastern policy so far suggested from any source has been brought forth by the National Council for Prevention of War at its sessions just concluded in Washington. It calls for a double line of action to meet the immediate and the future situation in the Far East.

First, immediate invocation of the Neutrality Law is asked to stop the supply of munitions, loans, and credits to either warring nation and to convince the public that this country will under no circumstances become involved in a situation which might make retreat from war impossible.

Second, cooperation in all peaceful means for solution of the Far Eastern conflict through any international bodies.

This second line of action should be supported in the opinion of the National

(More)

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NEUTRALITY AND THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution Congress alone has the power to declare war.

When the Constitution was written the power "to declare war" equalled the power to decide between war and peace.

Today, control of policies which mean whether the economic support of this country shall or shall not be thrown to one side in a war equals the power to decide between war and peace.

The Supreme Court has ruled: "He (the President) has no power to initiate or declare war." - Prize Cases - 2 Black, 635, 668, 17 L.Ed. 459,477.

"By the Constitution it is solemnly announced that to Congress is given the power 'to declare war.' This allotment of power was made only after much consideration and in obedience to those popular rights consecrated by the American Revolution. In England and in all other monarchies at the time, this power was the exclusive prerogative of the Crown, so that war was justly called the last reason of kings. The framers of our Constitution naturally refused to vest this kingly prerogative in the President.....The One-Man Power was set aside and this kingly prerogative placed under the safeguard of the people, as represented in that highest form of national life, an Act of Congress. No other provision in the Constitution is more distinctive or more worthy of veneration. I do not go too far when I call it an essential element of Republican institutions, happily discovered by our fathers." - Senator Summer of Massachusetts.

Today, only in dictatorships is the war-making power in the hands of one man. It is the fundamental power on which dictatorships rest.

The Constitutional grant of the war-making power was taken seriously by early presidents, as shown by the action of one of the most independent of the early executives, President Jackson.

In connection with the recognition of Texas, President Jackson referred the question to Congress as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished."

Again, when difficulties threatened war with Spain, President Jackson hurried instructions to our ministers to discuss the matter with the Spanish Government, in order that "before its adjournment" the matter might be laid before Congress. (The Far Eastern situation became critical just before the adjournment of Congress in August, 1937.)

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

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Div. for Study. War Trade Comm. Oct. 8, 1941

NEUTRALITY AND WORLD PEACE

What is the American Neutrality Law?

The neutrality law prohibits sale of munitions and loans and credits to either side in any war, including civil war. It prohibits American ships from carrying arms to belligerents, travel by American citizens on belligerent vessels, and the arming of American merchant men. It gives the President power to require that any and all goods purchased by belligerents shall be paid for in cash and transported in other than American vessels.

The law is mandatory, in making embargoes apply to all belligerents. It goes into effect when the President "finds a state of war exists."

Why Was the Neutrality Law Passed?

To keep the United States from becoming entangled in a foreign war through trade policies favoring one side.

Why Was Neutrality Legislation Necessary?

1. World War experience proved that the old United States' policy of freedom of the seas and the maintenance of neutrality through insistence upon the right to trade with both sides in a war could not be carried out under the conditions of modern warfare. That theory admitted the right of belligerents to intercept war materials destined for the enemy. So long as contraband goods were limited to supplies for the army itself and so long as ships could be searched and passengers removed, the old neutrality policy was practical. Under modern conditions practically all goods are contraband and in submarine or air attacks, ships cannot be searched nor passengers removed.

2. To continue trade and loans to the side which controls the sea means that the interests of this country become involved in the victory of that side, which leads to actual participation if victory is in doubt.

3. If Congress is to continue to have power over peace and war as provided in the Constitution, the Executive cannot be allowed to take sides by adopting trade policies favoring one or the other belligerent and thereby commit the country to war.

Does the Neutrality Policy Prevent the United States From Taking Part in a Foreign War?

There is nothing in the neutrality law which would prevent a declaration of war by Congress if the people desired to enter a foreign conflict.

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Florence Brewer Boeckel - Education Director
National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEUTRALITY LAW

WHAT IS "WAR"

The Supreme Court has defined war as follows:

"Every contention by force between two nations, in external matters under the authority of their respective governments, is not only war, but public war." - Bas. V. Tingy, 4 Dallas 35, 40; 1 L. Ed. 731, 732-3.

President Roosevelt defined war in Armistice Day speech, 1935 (referring to application of neutrality in Italian-Ethiopian conflict):

"We are acting to simplify definitions and facts by calling war 'war' when armed invasion and a resulting killing of human beings takes place."

President Roosevelt, October 5, 1935 in applying neutrality law in Italian-Ethiopian conflict in which there had been no declaration of war stated:

"We are now compelled to recognize the simple and indisputable fact that Ethiopian and Italian forces are engaged in combat, thus creating a state of war within the intent and meaning of the Joint Resolution."

DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES FOR NEUTRALITY

1936 Democratic Platform:

"We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others.... to guard against being drawn by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere."

Statements by President Roosevelt in line with Democratic Platform:

New York City, Oct. 18, 1935: "I have pledged myself to do my part in keeping America free of those entanglements that move us along the road to war."

March 1, 1936: "I renew the appeal made last October to the American people that they so conduct their trade with belligerent nations that it cannot be said that they are seizing new opportunities for profit or that by changing their peace-time trade they give aid to the continuation of war."

Chautauqua, Aug. 14, 1936: "If war should break out again in another continent let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches--fools' gold--would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.

"They would tell you--and, unfortunately, their views would get wide publicity--that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work....

"It would be hard to resist that clamor; it would be hard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond--to realize the inevitable penalties, the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. To resist the clamor

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GENERAL REMARKS

This scenario is intended primarily as a suggestion. The arguments assigned to the different characters are not necessarily those that have been made by their governments. They are intended to bring out points of some importance for American groups to know about the problem of disarmament, as well as to give something of the spirit of the debates.

Sixty-three nations are taking part in the Conference. As many can be represented in the Model Session as is desirable. They do not all speak in any single session. Applause, some whispering, sending of messages by means of pages, and similar activities can give younger children an active part, if desired.

Should more speaking parts be desired, other countries may be selected to speak at the first session. It may also be felt desirable to arrange, at the end of the session, for the organization of the several subcommittees among which the work is likely to be divided. This can easily be included.

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WHY THE ISSUE IS NEUTRALITY OR WAR?

IT IS THE LAW

The neutrality law was passed by Congress in response to an overwhelming demand of the people to be protected against becoming involved in any other foreign war. It was considered over a period of two years; passed three times, each time in a form stronger than the last. The present law was carefully worded so that whenever "a state of war" existed, it should be applied. Repeated efforts on the part of the Administration to have the law give the President discretion as to whether it should be applied against one or both belligerents and as to when it should be applied were definitely defeated.

If Congress permits the President to nullify the law at this time and permits him to carry out a policy opposite to that declared by Congress to be the policy of the country, there is no reason to hope that any future efforts of the people or of Congress to prevent war will be carried out by the Executive Department of the Government.

The founders of this country, recognizing that the war-making power was basic to all other powers, for the first time in history gave this power to the representatives of the people and denied it to the President. If Congress is deprived of the right to determine questions of war and peace, our democratic form of government will be weakened at a vital spot. This issue is fundamental to the future of the American people.

EFFECT IN PRESENT SITUATION

Until the neutrality law is applied, we are definitely helping Japan. At present, China is cut off by blockade. Privately owned American

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National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

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Div for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF STATEMENT ON THE FAR EAST

The wars raging today in Europe and Asia, in which open cities are the battlefields and civilians are victims, force the world to face the fact that such outbreaks must be prevented or the downfall of civilization accepted.

We believe that the only hope that the people of the world may be spared the spread of violence and its repeated outbreak in the future lies in a basic reconsideration and readjustment of the world economic and political situation. That war will not end war has been proved at heavy cost.

We believe there should be immediate consultation among the forces looking toward a world conference for the negotiation of a new treaty of world peace. In the interest of the treaty's faithful observance, certain conditions should be complied with. All the nations meeting in conference should be recognized as on an equal footing, a permanent commission should be established to sit continuously to adjust treaty agreements as world conditions change.

The United States in order to contribute to the establishment of laws and principles on which peace can rest secure should-

1. Invoke the neutrality law which would a) establish our policy as one of non-participation in war and non-reliance on war as a method of bringing about peace; b) stop our supplying weapons with which the war that we condemn is being fought.

2. To protect our nation against war, withdraw our armed forces from the Far East having in so far as possible provided opportunity for this evacuation recognize the fact that those who remain do so at their own risk. Armed protection is impossible for either scattered individuals in the interior or for those in the war zone.

3. Give every possible recognition to the political independence and territorial integrity of China by withdrawal of all claims to extraterritorial rights, to the right to maintain armed forces on Chinese soil and to the right to dictate China's economic policy.

4. Establishment of the fact that our own intentions in the Pacific are non-aggressive, by relinquishing our claim to naval bases in the Philippines and by efforts for the neutralization of the Islands.

5. Removal of a cause of friction which it lies in our own power to remove, by extending the quota system to Oriental nations and repealing the Exclusion Act.

6. Push ahead as rapidly as possible the negotiation of trade agreements in order that freer flow of trade may relieve world tensions.

As to current proposals for a boycott we believe that boycotts brought about by rousing the war emotions of hate and retaliation delay rather than further the establishment of conditions on which peace can rest secure.

ALLENTOWN (PENNA.) ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE EXHIBIT

(Arranged by the Business Girls of the Y.W.C.A.)

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DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT

A map of the city of Allentown was placed between two maps of the world; one map of the world showed the importation of raw materials to Allentown and the other showed the destination of products exported. Each commodity was represented by a different color.

A colored pin was stuck on the city map at the approximate location of a given factory with the name of the factory and its product on a small card fastened at the top of the pin. From the World map to the left came ribbons of the same color, showing where the raw materials were secured. The raw materials were designated by means of small cards from which the ribbons led to the manufacturing plant. From the factory, another ribbon of the same color led to the different countries on the right hand map to which the finished product was exported. If colored cards, matching the pins and ribbons, can be used, the plan of the map is very easy to follow, or white cards painted with colored pencils may be used.

FIRMS EXHIBITING

Paper Box		
W. H. Ryan & Co.	Allen and Meadow Streets	Light blue
Clothing		White
5th Ave. Corset Co., Inc.,	928 Hamilton St.	(Pin - white with red)
Jacob Feinberg (Children's Underwear)	201 Lehigh	
F. Schwartz & Son	1013 Linden St.	
Silk		
Penn State Silk Mills,	Lumber and Chestnut Sts.	Yellow
Rionor Silk Co.	381 Auburn St.	
Allentown Silk Co.	602 N. 7th St.	
R. J. Hoffman Inc. (Silk Underwear)	428 Union St.	
Cigar Box		
A. H. Balliet Corp.	433 N. Franklin St.	Brown
Cement		
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.,	718 Hamilton St.	Purple
Motor Trucks and Buses		
Mack International Motor Truck Corp.	348 Lehigh St.	Red
Metal Novelties		
L. F. Grammes & Sons, Inc.	344 Union St.	Dark Blue
Shoes		
Jaindle & Trinkle Shoe Co.,	13th and Liberty Sts.	Light Green

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIR, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

Showing Dependence of Local Industries
on Foreign Imports and on Foreign Markets
(Arranged by committee of young people as part of a peace booth)

Extract from report of committee:- Industrial exhibits were arranged to show the dependence of our town on the world's prosperity and on unrestricted trade. We worked them out in a very rudimentary fashion; an entire booth could well be devoted to the idea. Our exhibits were from the three of Hagerstown's important industries which had the most obvious connection with other countries. We explained our purpose to the presidents of the companies and found them quite willing to cooperate even to the extent of mounting the exhibits for us.

At the back of the booth we had a man's shoe, fastened to a card, with ribbons of different colors running from the parts of the shoe, laced into the card at points where the name of the material was printed, and then extending to the country from which the material came, on a globe which stood on a table below. This ordinary $5 shoe had its origins in more than 14 countries of which we could be sure. (A man's shoe usually offers more variety than a woman's.) At the top of the card was printed: "THE WORLD KEEPS OUR FACTORIES RUNNING."

At one side of the booth we had imported fertilizer materials (7 kinds - more are obtainable) mounted in glass vials on a card. Their names were printed beside them, and colored ribbons ran to the source-countries, this time on a large map of the world, drawn in black on white cardboard and fastened below the exhibit card. Above both was a sign: "HAGERSTOWN BUYS FROM THE WORLD", and below another: "IF THE WORLD CAN'T SELL OUR FACTORIES CLOSE." These materials were given us by a local fertilizer concern.

On the opposite wall was an export exhibit, organ parts which a local company ships to all corners of the world. We used a map and ribbons with these, too, and signs above and below lettered: "HAGERSTOWN SELLS TO THE WORLD"; "IF THE WORLD CAN'T BUY OUR FACTORIES CLOSE."

We marked each display, "Courtesy of . . . Company."

SUGGESTIONS: If we were arranging the booth again we should use a map with the exhibit at the back and globes with the side ones, to make them conspicuous from in front.

Our globes were from the local schools.

The Chamber of Commerce is a very helpful source of information about local industries.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

SUGGESTION FOR LOCAL EXHIBITS ON WORLD INTERDEPENDENCE

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Outline from a Chamber of Commerce Report on Petersburg, Virginia

Products of Petersburg, Virginia	Exported to the following countries
Leaf tobacco	Asia, Australasia, Europe, South America, and Africa
Cigarettes, Smoking tobacco, etc.	
Cotton yarns	South America
Trunks and valises	Central and South America
Peanuts	Canada
Agricultural machinery	West Indies, Mexico, South America and Europe
Straw hats	Canada
Box shooks	Sold domestically, but then entering foreign trade containing tobacco, peanuts, etc.

Products necessary for industry in Petersburg, Virginia	Imported from the following countries
Chilean nitrates	Chile
Raw silk	Japan
Sheep skins (for leather inds.)	East Indies
Asiatic and Milan straw for hats	China, Japan, Italy
Leaf tobacco for cigars	Cuba, Porto Rico, Turkey
Seeds	France and the Netherlands
Licorice	Spain
Tin	England (Malay States)

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SPECIAL INTERDEPENDENCE EXHIBIT IN NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations, of which Mrs. Leon Fradkin is chairman, and Mrs. Harold F. Stose is executive director, in March, 1935, arranged a special "New Jersey Trades with the World" project.

The plan consisted of providing a means of bringing to public attention the advantage of peaceful relations between nations as a basic necessity in commerce. This was accomplished through the medium of professional pharmaceutical displays, which were being shown in windows of prominent pharmacies throughout the state of New Jersey, as well as at conventions, conferences and libraries.

The New Jersey Joint Council notified public schools, educational institutions and member organizations in the particular community in which the exhibits are being featured in order to acquaint the various groups with the educational value of these exhibits from the point of view of history, geography, and science, as well as the economic relationships between New Jersey and foreign countries.

The first unit in the series was based on spices. Besides a general history, there was featured a poster showing an enlarged map of New Jersey, and a list of the spices imported into this country in 1934. Six of the more common spices were individually treated with drawings of the plants, accounts of their habitat and origin, and small maps of the several countries exporting them. The use of spices in medicines was also explained.

The second display gave an account of IODINE and the third pictured the story of ephedrine from its growth on the banks of the Yantze River in China to the bedside of an American patient.

The exhibit was worked out in cooperation with the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, the matter was taken up at a Board of Trustees meeting of the Association, and, at the invitation of the Council, the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association became a member of the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations.

IODINE

The element, iodine, was discovered in 1811 by Bernard Courtois, a pharmacist, who was born in Dijon, France, February 8, 1777. On the death of his father, Courtois left Paris where he had led an active life with M. Sequin, a chemist, and had already discovered what is now known as morphine, although his shy nature prevented him from announcing this. Returning to Dijon, he took charge of the saltpeter factory which his father had managed and it was here that he made the epoch-making discovery of iodine.

While washing the ashes of sea-weed (Kelp) which were used as a source of making soda, Courtois happened to heat in a copper vessel in which strong sulphuric acid had been accidentally left, some of the mother-liquor from which the alkali had been crystallized. He noticed the appearance of violet vapors which later caked upon the inner surface of the pots in the form of dark colored crystals having a semi-metalic luster. He also observed that the vessels were very much corroded and in searching for the cause of this effect he made the discovery of a new substance which in later years was destined to become one of the most useful agents employed in the treatment of disease.

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THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA
39 East 38th Street,
New York City

The United Lutheran Church in America at its biennial convention in 1936, passed the following resolutions concerning peace and war:

"We reaffirm our devotion to the cause of peace, and urge upon our people their full cooperation in the adoption of measures designed to create the will to peace; and to this end we recommend to our people the thoughtful and prayerful consideration of the following possible methods of avoiding war, and request the educational agencies of our Church to provide material on these and kindred themes in their treatment of the cause of peace,

(1) mandatory neutrality legislation
(2) removal of munition manufacture from private industry
(3) limitation of military expenditure
(4) popular referendum before our country can enter war, except in case of invasion."

" We deprecate the growing militaristic spirit of many nations and call upon our constituency, to be often in penitent prayer to the Prince of Peace to have mercy upon the world's erring peoples and to lead them in paths of peace and world brotherhood."

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

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National council for prevention of ads, Washington, D.C.

DOES THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT PROMOTE WORLD-MINDEDNESS ABROAD?

By GALEN M. FISHER
Executive Secretary of the
Institute of Social and Religious Research

(Delivered at the 1926 Convention of the Religious Education Association.)

". . . World-mindedness means an open-minded, sympathetic and intelligent interest in important aspects of the life of peoples and nations all around the world. . . By 'sympathetic' and 'open-minded' is meant a positive respect for the culture and attainments of other races and peoples, an eagerness to know more about them, and a willingness to cooperate with them. Thus interpreted, the term 'world-mindedness' becomes indeed an exacting ideal.

"How far does the diffusion of the Christian movement among a people perceptibly help or hinder them in responding to such an ideal?

"It is manifestly impossible for anyone to give a categorical answer to this question. . . The best we can hope for in a fragmentary discussion like this is to show that the evidence is not all of one color and that if Christian missions are to be wholly conducive to world-mindedness they must overcome many foes in their own ranks.

. . . . .

"The charges against the Christian movement deal with five chief counts:

"1. Christian missionaries are racially exclusive. However lofty Christianity's professions as a faith destined to bind all races together, its representatives often exhibit gross racial antipathies. This may be peculiarly a sin of American missionaries. At any rate a Korean student, after expressing high appreciation of American Christian idealism and philanthropy, says: 'Americans take a snobbish attitude or look down upon foreigners as inferiors. This audacity has almost become an American trait.' In view of the fact that Indian evangelists have frequently been made to enter by the rear door of a missionary's house it is natural for Indians to ask the embarrassing question, 'If we are all brothers and co-workers why do you not treat us with the respect and confidence you show toward men of your own race?' With similar frankness a friendly Chinese critic pungently observes: 'Missionaries go to China with a definite set of 'Superior' ways of living and determine to practice them on the Chinese for the latter's good.' A more humiliating charge is made by a Moslem who draws the deadly parallel between Christian and Moslem practice, 'In a mosque where Moslems worship their master, a peasant may stand beside a prince and a beggar may perform his adorations close to a millionaire but such is not the case in Christian churches.'

"2. Religiously Christianity is intolerant and exclusive. Despite Jesus' promise that his spirit would continue to lead men into all the truth, Christian missionaries even maintain that the New Testament contains a complete and final

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Board of Directors confines its resolutions to strictly religious issues.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, was a lifelong advocate of conciliation, arbitration, and peace. In a letter to an editor, she said: "I am absolutely and religiously opposed to war." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, page 284.) One of the By-Laws which she wrote for the Church she founded reads in part as follows: "It shall be the duty of the members of The Mother Church and of its branches to promote peace on earth and goodwill toward men." (Church Manual, page 45.) Accordingly, all Christian Scientists are actively interested in practical measures for the prevention of war. The international character of the Church contributes to goodwill between nations, but much of what is being done by Christian Scientists for the abolition of war is being done through their international newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. One of the aims of this newspaper is to be an active and vigilant agency for international peace.

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CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN
General Mission Board
22 South State St., Elgin, Illinois

The Church of the Brethren, at its annual convention in June, 1935, adopted the following resolution on Peace:

"As a people we have opposed wars at all times throughout our entire history of over two hundred twenty-five years and we have stood with equal consistency for constructive peace principles in all relationships of life. We hate war because we love peace, our way of life at all times. It has been the practice of the church through the years to require of applicants for membership a pledge not to engage in war nor learn the art of war. In our constant attempt to be truly devoted to the highest interests of our country, we have recognized that our supreme allegiance is to God, and we believe that recognition commits us to the highest standard of Christian citizenship by which we can serve our country and our God. We believe a Christian regard for other peoples increases rather than decreases our respect for and our attachment to our own nation.

"We believe that all war is sin; that it is wrong for Christians to support or to engage in it; and that war is incompatible with the spirit, example and teachings of Jesus. We believe that war is not inevitable. These beliefs are not based upon a peculiar peace doctrine of our own; they arise from our application of Christian standards to all human relations, whether individual, group, class, or national. To settle conflicts in any of these relationships by war is not efficient, not constructive, not permanent, and certainly not Christian. We believe that nonviolence, motivated by goodwill, is more powerful than the sword, making possible the survival of both parties, while warfare insures the ultimate destruction of both. War is a far greater calamity to victor and vanquished alike, than would be the hazards incidental to a renunciation of war by a nation and the settlement of all their disputes by peaceful means.

"We believe that armaments for nations, like weapons for private defense, do not bring security, but rather intensify the dangers of conflict, as present world conditions tragically testify. We do not believe in the expenditure of our substance for those instruments which endanger our own peace and safety. We believe in the only real preparedness for our nation—goodwill, and the agencies through which it may be expressed and maintained.

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Education for World Peace

- What our General Conference has said
- How our Church is organized for peace
- How churches, individuals, and groups can help
- Statement of the General Conference Commission on World Peace, September, 1935

The General Conference Commission on World Peace, and the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church
740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois

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REPRODUCTIONS OF FAMOUS PAINTINGS REFLECTING SPIRIT OF PEACE AND PORTRAITS OF PEACE MAKERS

(For items marked NCPW refer to National Council for Prevention of War 532-17th St., Washington, D. C.)

The Suppression of War Through the Combined Faculties of Man. One of four murals by José Maria Sert, on "Man's Mastery of the Material Universe." R.C.A. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. 25¢.

The Angel Before a Walled City, By Lippi. A basis for stories of the conflict between the spiritual and the material, or between goodwill and force. Medici prints.*

Dante and His Book, by di Michelino. A reminder of Dante's plea for peace Medici Prints.*

St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. A painting of a man who recognized universal brotherhood and preached peace. Medici Prints.*

The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci. "My peace I leave with you." Medici Prints.*

New Orleans Welcoming the Nations, by Ella Mirian Woods. Illustrates economic interdependence. Photos distributed by George F. Billings Studio, New Orleans, La. Prices on request.

Peace and Prosperity, and War and Peace. Mural Paintings in the Library of Congress. Reproduction in A Practical Guide of the Library of Congress, 25¢. Souvenir Stand, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The Only Hope, by George Innes, Jr. For information write NCPW.

The Vision of St. Eustace, by Pisanello. Vision of Christ stays the hand of the hunter and the animals feeling the sense of peace approach him. Medici Prints.*

NOTE: The Crystal Sphere. Photograph of sphere presented to this country by the Chinese government; it is now a part of the Gordon Memorial Collection in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

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*Hale, Cushman and Flint, 857 Boylston St., Boston. Various sizes, catalogue on request.

U.S. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1931

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OUTLINE OF STUDY UNIT IN EIGHTH GRADE SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASSES
CAPE MAY COUNTY (NEW JERSEY) SCHOOLS

NOTE: The method of teaching this unit is to have the teachers meet to discuss the problems of presenting and teaching the unit and then to get them together again while a unit is being taught and discuss problems which have arisen in the actual teaching. Teachers are supplied with reference books; each pupil has available text books and reference books presenting different points of view. The general object is to have pupils read and discuss, in order that they will think and form independent judgments based on the facts.

UNIT OF WAR:

Are we solving our international problems better than in the past?

Principles to be developed

1. As the world is "becoming smaller" and nations more interdependent, it is becoming increasingly important that problems be settled without resorting to war.

2. With the advance of science, war is becoming more destructive and ruthless. Wars have always broken down what peace has built up. Another world war may threaten the very existence of civilization.

3. It must be possible to organize nations in such a way that cooperation will take the place of rivalry and conflict. This is an ideal worth striving for.

Possible approaches

A. 1. How are nations dependent on one another? (Recall interdependence in trade, science, etc.)
   2. Are nations becoming more interdependent? (Recall how transportation and communication are drawing the world together.)
   3. What has always been the chief destroyer of international teamwork growing out of mutual interests? (war)
   4. Are wars becoming a more serious threat to world interests?
   5. Is there any better way of solving world problems than by war?
   6. Are we learning to solve our world problems better? (Set up unit problem.)

B. 1. How are you yourselves dependent on other countries? (Food, clothing, medicine, etc.)
   2. Have your lives been affected in any way by conflicts between nations? (Recall depression as result of World War, high taxes paying for past and future wars, possibly deaths of relatives and friends, etc.)

Gift: Div. for Study. War Tax Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

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PLAYS AND PAGEANTS BEARING UPON THE TOPIC OF DISARMAMENT
for children, young people and adults

List published by the National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th St., Washington, D. C. Pageants which may be obtained from this organization are indicated by the initials "NCPW."

For Children

UNCLE SAM'S CHOICE, Evans. NCPW, 5¢.
Chars: Young children and 4 adult men or boys
Time: 45 minutes
Theme: Cost of war prevents Uncle Sam's carrying on the fight against disease, poverty, ignorance, etc.

WHEN WAR COMES, Dix. American School Citizenship League, 295 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 12¢.
Chars: 2 boys, 4 girls (1 older), 1 woman
Time: About 30 minutes
Theme: Children playing at war fall asleep and in their dreams are shown what war actually is.

THE WORLD IS LIKE A GARDEN, based on Ruskin's parable. Volume I, Goodwill Books, 75¢; also mimeographed, NCPW, free.
Chars: From 20 to 50 children; not necessarily any speaking parts. Verse and parable to be read by older person
Time: 20 minutes
Theme: Only in the time of peace and when all work together can the earth prosper and bloom.

For Young People

AFTER SUPPER, Boeckel. NCPW, 5¢.
Chars: 3 male; 3 female
Time: About 20 minutes
Theme: Jim Walton, misunderstanding Sally his sweetheart thinks she would like him better in a uniform than in a business suit but finds out differently before the play is over.

THE CHOICE, Seelig. NCPW, 5¢.
Chars: 29 boys and girls; no definite division
Time: About 30 minutes
Theme: Education and the nations united march against War. The United States assumes chief role at the end.

CONQUESTS OF PEACE, Waln. International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago.
Chars: From 50 to several hundred. Songs and dances.
Time: About 2 hours
Theme: Milestones on road to world peace; Penn and the Indians, uniting of the 13 colonies; disarmament of the Canadian boundary, etc.

THE EVOLUTION OF PEACE, Fosnocht, New Haven, Conn. League of Nations Association, 6 East 39th St., N.Y.C. 10¢.
Chars: 33 or more boys; 62 girls
Time: 60 minutes
Theme: Peace in ancient, medieval and modern times

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E X T R A C T S F R O M

"PROBLEMS ABOUT WAR FOR CLASSES IN ARITHMETIC"

By

DAVID EUGENE SMITH, Ph.D., LL.D.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED (1915) BY THE

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

(Out of Print)

Dr. Smith concluded his introductory statement to the published pamphlet as follows:

> "These problems are sent to thousands of teachers and textbook writers throughout the United States with a special purpose. It is hoped that teachers will use them in their classes, always with the due moderation that will maintain the pupil's interest and cause him to think out the real lesson of these statistics. It is also hoped that textbook writers will consider the advisability of using this or similar material, always within reason, perhaps to the extent of only a problem or two, and that school authorities will ask their teachers to frame occasional questions of this nature and to encourage their pupils to do likewise. It will be seen that the problems here given are not controversial in the slightest degree; they do not enter into the questions of national defense, of pensions, or of adequate equipment of our army and navy; their sole purpose is the one above stated--to cause the pupils to think of their responsibility in assisting to create a world-sentiment in favor of a wiser use of money than in mere armaments . . . . and to consider whether the world is not by this time old enough to settle its disputes by a resort to arbitration instead of brute force."

Extracts Mimeographed by the
National Council for Prevention of War
532 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

G.T. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

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THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
and
THE WORLD COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Three points to be noted:

I. The Supreme Court was accepted by the people of this country in spite of the risks and inconveniences which they believed were involved because they recognized the pressing economic and political necessity for a stable and orderly government. Out of recognition of the similar necessity which confronts the nations of the world today will come ready acceptance of the World Court of International Justice.

II. The United States has conducted in the Supreme Court an experiment conducive to confidence in a world court.

III. The World Court of International Justice stands in a peculiarly harmonius relation to the ideals and institutions of this country.

"The American Plan"

The first proposal for a world court laid before the nations was given the title of "the American Plan." It was presented by the American delegates to the First Hague Conference and urged again upon the Second Hague Conference. A court would have been substituted at this time for the arbitration tribunal which had been set up by the first Conference except for the fact that no agreement satisfactory to both the small and the large nations could be reached as to how the judges were to be elected.

In general outline the plan for a world court submitted by American delegates to the Hague Conferences followed closely the plan originally drawn up by William Ladd in 1840 published in an essay on "The Congress of Nations" which he distributed "to the crowned heads and leading men of Christendom." (Ladd was the founder of the American Peace Society, the first national peace organization, and his plan was vigorously advocated for half a century by peace associations, church and women's societies and by the members of the bar.)

The present World Court in its turn follows closely "the American Plan" and it was an American statesman, Elihu Root, who, as a member of the committee of jurists appointed by the League of Nations to draw up a plan for the Court suggested the present method of appointing judges which won the acceptance of all the countries concerned.

World Court and Supreme Court of the United States.

But beside the fact that the Court is a direct outgrowth of proposals made by American statesmen it bears a close analogy to the Supreme Court of the United States which may be regarded as a forc-runner and advance experiment, which justifies us in the confidence that the problems in the establishment and functioning of a world court can be solved and that its power and effectiveness will steadily increase.

The Court of Arbitration under the Articles of Confederation

In this country, as well as in the international field, arbitration preceded judicial adjustment of disputes. It was Benjiman Franklin who proposed, in 1775, that there should be a congress representing the colonies with power of settling

TERRIBLE PICTURE OF NEXT WAR STIRS LEAGUE DELEGATES

Chemical Devices will Annihilate Civilians Like Soldiers, Say Experts

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK WOULD BE DEVASTATED

MacDonald Believes League Has Begun Move to Head Off Disaster to Nations.

By Paul Scott Mowrer.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.

Geneva, September 8. - A terrible picture of destruction of great cities like London, Paris and New York, by chemicals in case no effective agreements are reached for preventing a new war, is drawn in a report just presented by the special commission on chemical warfare of the League of Nations.

This report is not considered fantastic or exaggerated. It is based on consultations with the following experts: Professors Cannot of Harvard, Zanetti of Columbia University, Mayer of Paris, Angel of Florence, Pfeiffer of Breslau, Bordet of Brussels, Madsen of Copenhagen and Paterno of Rome.

The experts agree that the next war will treat civilians the same as soldiers, and that it will strike at great cities by long-range guns and aircraft. They fear peoples fail to realize the awful dangers by which they are threatened. Protection of combatants against gases will be difficult, and protection of civilians almost impossible.

No Limit to Devastation

While there is no conceivable limit to the power, efficacy and variety of chemical warfare, the principal chemicals already used are tear gas, which blinds temporarily; sneeze gas, which causes uncontrollable sneezing, intolerable headaches and fits of suffocation; mustard gas, which blisters the skin, eats away the mucous membranes, and penetrates the earth and clothing and is dangerous for days; asphyxiating gas, which kills by hemorrhage of the lungs, and syncopetoxic gas, which kills by instant paralysis.

All of the gases are fatal if highly concentrated, and, even in cases that are not fatal, if the lungs are affected the bad effects are lifelong.

Futhermore, the possibility is seriously considered of dropping disease germs in glass globes on cities from aircraft, and Prof. Cannot thinks whole harvests could be ravaged by similarly scattering parasites. All of these chemicals are easy to produce, and factories can be turned from peace to war overnight, which fact, says Prof. Zanetti, "introduces an element of fear and distrust toward a chemically powerful neighbor that can easily be understood by those familiar with the possibilities of chemical warfare."

Gives Vast Superiority

Prof. Mayer adds: " It gives immense superiority to a power with hostile intentions. An injurious substance studied in secret and manufactured in large quantities, launched unexpectedly against any unprepared population, can completely destroy every shadow of resistance."

The report concludes that it may be said that chemical attacks by navies or aircraft against cities would be too horrible and would revolt the conscience, yet as a whole the population is more or less directly engaged in modern war. "An unscrupulous belligerent," it says, "may not see much difference between the use of gas against troops in the field and against centers from which troops draw the sinews of war. Noting, therefore, on one hand, the ever increasing and varying machinery of science as applied to warfare, and, on the other hand, the vital danger to which a nation would be exposed if lulled into a feeling of security by overconvidence in international treaties and conventions suddenly to find itself defenseless against a new arm, it is essential that all nations realize

Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight.

- By Vachel Lindsay.

It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed years
He lingers where his children used to play;
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,
A famous high-top hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He cannot sleep upon his hillside now,
He is among us: - as in times before!
And we who toss and lie awake for long
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.
Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?
Too many peasants fight, they know not why,
Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.
He sees the dreadnoughts scouring every main,
He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He cannot rest until a spirit dawn
Shall come: - the chiming hope of Europe free:
The league of sober folk, the Workers' Earth
Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,
That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace
That he may sleep upon his hill again?

EDUCATION FOR PEACE IN THE SCHOOLS

Comments and Suggestions

"If fighting ever gets out of the race, it must die out in the presence of the ideal of peace."
- Walter S. Athearn, Dean, Boston University School of Religious Education.

"We are engaged in a race between catastrophe and education."
- H. G. Wells

"So long as we spend three-quarters or more of every tax dollar on war, past, present, or to come, just so long we shall be unable to do as we wish by our schools. The one big job today is to take the money out of war and put it into schools. Quit betting on gunpowder and bet on the kids." - Collier's, May 26, 1923.

"Of every dollar spent for peace, eighty cents should be spent for the education of children." - H. G. Wells.

"The hope of the world is in the younger generation. Civilization, as I see it, can only be saved by its children, and not by them if they are brought up like their elders, in the same narrow way...." - Sir Philip Gibbs, in Eng. edition of "People of Destiny."

"What will end war when it does end?
Answer: HUMAN THOUGHT AND PUBLIC EDUCATION .....
The end, when it does come, may come with surprising suddenness. The world moves along, apparently in the old rut. Then, suddenly, the great change comes. .....
When you doubt the possibility of doing things in the future, remember the things that have been done in the past."
- Journal of the National Education Association, June, 1923.

"The schools are the great mills though which we must grind the grist of peace and where those qualities of human character which will bring about the sway of righteousness, justice and reason can best be developed. - John J. Tigert, U.S.Commissioner of Education, in SCHOOL LIFE, Oct. 1922.

"If hatred can be taught, then friendship and goodwill may be taught and how much more delightful the task.

.....

"Children are unprejudiced and one of the great tasks of the teacher is to keep them so. Only the adult mind is unable to forget and forgive.

.....

"Before world courts, leagues of nations and associations of nations, peace treaties and international agreements are able to function properly we must await the longer processes of education to supply the spiritual values necessary to back up such agreements to a point of desired efficiency." - Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, President, World Federation of Educational Associations.

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Prize Anthem

NEW AMERICA

"Brotherhood Is the American Ideal."
-Theodore Roosevelt.

By Edwin Markham

Freedom, we children all
Long heard your mother-call
In lands afair.

Host after host we came,
Drawn by your glorious name
Lit by your Torch aflame,
A new world-star.

We poured from every clime,
From nations gray with time,
New dreams to build.

Freedom we throng your gate
To mold a friendly fate,
To mold the Brother State
That God has willed.

The Old was built on birth,
Scorning the common worth,
The common man.

Come let us build the New
For all and not the few -
Come, let us dare and do
The Brother Plan.

From Florida's green groves
To far Alaska's coves,
Our voices ring.

From Fundy's towering wave
To San Diego's cave
One future we will brave,
One anthem sing.

God, show us Love's great way,
And lead us day by day,
To Love's great ends.

Oh, may our country be,
One shelter of the Free,
One House of Friends.

FOR FOURTH OF JULY CHURCH SERVICE

"Let Us Now Praise Famous Men"

(May simply be read, or used in unison, or
responsibely by the congregation)

"Let us now praise famous men,
And our fathers that begat us.

The Lord manifested in them great glory.
Even his mighty power from the beginning.

Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms,
And were men renowned for their power,

Giving counsel by their understanding,
Such as have brought tidings in prophecies;

Leaders of the people by their counsels,
And by their understanding men of learning for the people;

Wise were their words in their instruction;
Such as sought out musical tunes,

And set forth verses in writing:
Rich men furnished with ability,

Living peaceably in their habitations:
All these were honored in their generations,
And were a glory in their days.

There be of them, that have left a name behind them,
To declare their praises.

And some there be, which have no memorial;
But these were men of mercy,
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.

Peoples will declare their wisdom,
And the congregation telleth out their praise."

-Ecclesiasticus 44

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AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

This nation has the one opportunity of all history to teach the world how men of all nationalities can work together, play together, live together, govern themselves together, cooperate together, and serve each other regardless of any racial or national distinctions. The world does not believe this. It will have to believe it if the United States is true to its divine calling and one great opportunity. Even now, one who knows Europe well finds echoes of it everywhere. The author of these lines himself heard a distinguished German say: "How is it that in America Germans and English can dwell together as friends and brothers, while here we must be forever enemies?" And the United States is going to show Germany and England and the other nations that not only can these men dwell side by side as brothers, but she is going to answer this question: "How? Why?" It is simply that we are learning here that the things we all hold in common are infinitely more important than the things wherein we differ. They are more a part of our real selves, compose our being, make us men, while nationality, race, language, even color, are only clothes covering a soul which everywhere is one and the same. Love, happiness, health, kindliness of soul, are the same in every heart and nation, and are greater than the things that divide us. Here we emphasize these and find that we who once thought ourselves different are really one.

- Frederick Lynch, What Makes a Nation Great, pp. 28,29.
Published in 1913.

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ANTI-GUN CRUSADE

(Taken from the "Pennsylvania Bulletin"
of the W.C.T.U., December, 1935)

An Anti-Gun Crusade was carried out in one of the Chicago schools last year. Parents were asked to sign the following pledge:

"Dear Parents:

"Do you know that in a certain institution for the blind there are 300 little children that must go through life sightless because their eyes were put out by play guns? Did you read of the three little boys each five years old that sobbed out a confession that they had killed their seven-year-old companion in a game of 'Cops and Robbers'? Do we want our little boys to learn the technique of the hold-up?

"We are asking parents to pledge themselves not to allow their children to purchase or play with toy weapons. Will you help by signing?"

At the conclusion of the campaign against guns, children marched out to destroy their toy weapons, singing. One of the songs is quoted below.

NO MORE TOY GUNS

(Sung to the tune of "Good Night Ladies")

No more toy guns,
No more toy guns,
No more toy guns,
We'll play with you no more.

(Chorus)
Merrily we pledge ourselves,
pledge ourselves,
pledge ourselves,
Merrily we pledge ourselves,
No more cruel guns.

Farewell toy guns,
Farewell toy guns,
Farewell toy guns,
We're going to leave you now.

(Chorus)
Gladly now we throw away,
throw away,
throw away,
Gladly now we throw away,
All our cruel guns.

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National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.